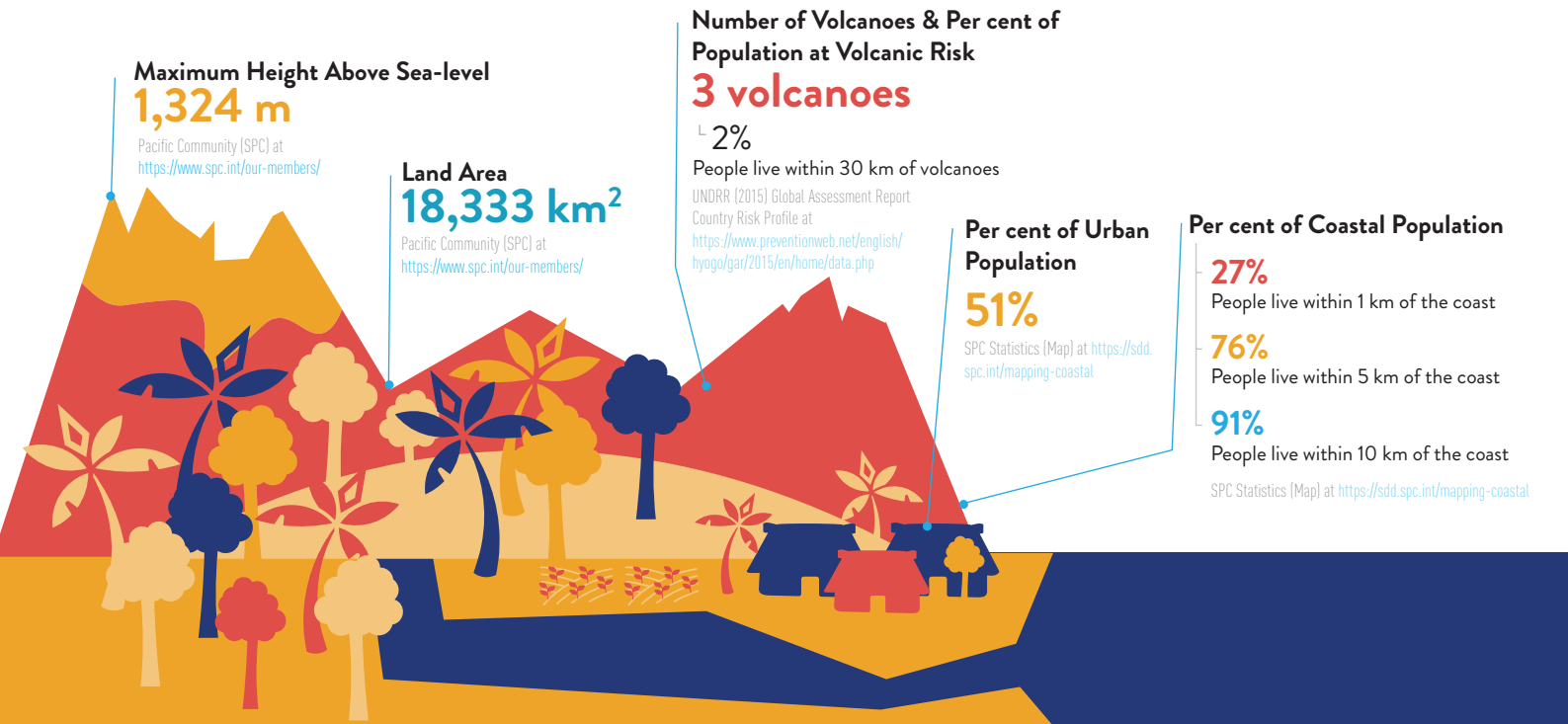


# PACIFIC RISK PROFILE FIJI



## Basic Country Statistics



**Total Population**  
(2020 Estimate)  
**894,960**  
persons

SPC Statistics (Population) at <https://sdd.spc.int/topic/population>



**Total Male & Female Population**  
(2020 Estimate)

**Male**  
**453,586**  
persons or 50.68%

**Female**  
**441,374**  
persons or 49.32%

SPC Statistics (Population) at <https://sdd.spc.int/topic/population>

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per Capita**  
**US\$6,152**  
(2019)

SPC Pocket Statistical Summary 2020 at [https://sdd.spc.int/digital\\_library/pocket-statistical-summary-resume-statistique-de-poche-2020](https://sdd.spc.int/digital_library/pocket-statistical-summary-resume-statistique-de-poche-2020)



**Population Density**  
**49** persons/km<sup>2</sup>

SPC Pocket Statistical Summary 2020 at [https://sdd.spc.int/digital\\_library/pocket-statistical-summary-resume-statistique-de-poche-2020](https://sdd.spc.int/digital_library/pocket-statistical-summary-resume-statistique-de-poche-2020)



**Disability Prevalence**  
**13.7%**

UNESCAP (2019) Disability at a Glance at <https://www.unescap.org/publications/disability-glance-2019>

**Women's Share of Managerial Positions**  
**32.1%**

**Women's Labour Force Participation Rate**  
**46%**

**Women's Share of Wage Employment in the Non-agriculture Sector**  
**33.2%**

**Ever-Partnered Women Experienced Violence by Intimate Partner**  
**64%**

ADB (2016) Gender Statistics for the Pacific and Timor-Leste at <https://www.adb.org/publications/gender-statistics-pacific-and-timor-leste>

Pacific Risk Profile is a snapshot of climate and disaster risk information that is collected from credible open data sources. It is intended to provide DFAT program managers and implementing partners with easy access to essential risk information. When employing risk information in specific program contexts, however, it is strongly encouraged to study the original risk information sources or even undertake proper risk assessments.

For more information or other technical support, you may contact the Australia Pacific Climate Partnership Support Unit at [helpdesk@apclimatepartnership.com.au](mailto:helpdesk@apclimatepartnership.com.au).

Published in July 2021

# Hazard Likelihood



**Earthquake**  
High Likelihood



**Volcano**  
Low Likelihood



**Landslide**  
High Likelihood



**Cyclone**  
High Likelihood



**Coastal Flood**  
High Likelihood



**Wildfire**  
High Likelihood



**Water Scarcity**  
Very low Likelihood



**Tsunami**  
High Likelihood

### Legend

Very low Medium  
Low High

ThinkHazard! at  
<https://thinkhazard.org/en/report/83-fiji>

## Economic Loss Due to Disasters

Total Average Annual Losses (AAL)  
**US\$343.77 million**

UNESCAP (2020) The Disaster Riskscape across the Pacific Small Island Developing States at <https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/IDD-APDR-Subreport-Pacific-SIDS.pdf>

AAL as a Percentage of GDP  
**8.82%**

UNESCAP (2020) The Disaster Riskscape across the Pacific Small Island Developing States

## Adaptation Costs for Coastal Protection

**US\$86~329 million per year**  
or 1~3% of projected GDP in 2040

World Bank (2017) Climate Change and Disaster Management (Pacific Possible Background Paper No.6) at <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/28137>

## Risk Index

### World Risk index

**Fiji is ranked 15th among the countries with high disaster risk**

due to high exposure to extreme natural events and sea-level rise.

Exposure - Very High  
Vulnerability - Medium  
Susceptibility - Medium  
Lack of Coping Capacities - Medium  
Lack of Adaptive Capacities - Medium

World Risk Report 2020 at  
<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/WorldRiskReport-2020.pdf>

### Climate Risk Index for 1999-2018

**Between 1999 and 2018, Fiji was the 13th country most affected by extreme weather events.**

Global Climate Risk Index 2020 at <https://www.germanwatch.org/en/17307>



**INFORM Covid-19 Risk**

Fiji's risk level is medium when assessing the potential humanitarian impacts of Covid-19 in combination with other pre-existing crisis risks.

INFORM Covid-19 Warning (beta version) at <https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Covid-19/INFORM-Covid-19-Warning-beta-version>

# Major Disasters 2011-2020

Total Population Affected



Total Damage

US\$771.52 million

Number of Major Cyclones in 2011-2020



Per cent of Disaster Type (Major Disasters 2011-2020)



EM-DAT Database (February 2021) at <https://www.emdat.be/>

## TC WINSTON (2016)

The most powerful cyclone recorded in the Southern Hemisphere with Maximum average wind speeds reached 233 km/hour and wind gusts peaked at around 306 km/hour

The estimated value of disaster effects arising from TC Winston in Fiji is

**US\$900 million** including US\$600 million in damage of destroyed physical assets



Approximately 62 per cent of the country's total population affected



495 schools damaged or destroyed



88 health clinics and medical facilities damaged or destroyed



30,369 houses damaged or destroyed

Per cent of Economic Damage and Loss by Sectors



9% Infrastructure Sectors (transport, water and sanitation, electricity, communications)



30% Social Sectors (education, health, housing)



29% Productive Sectors (agriculture, tourism, commerce)



32% Cross-Cutting Issues (environment, gender and social inclusion, culture, disaster risk reduction, etc.)

# Climate Projection



## Rainfall

There is little change in annual rainfall but an increase in the wet season, with more extreme rain events.

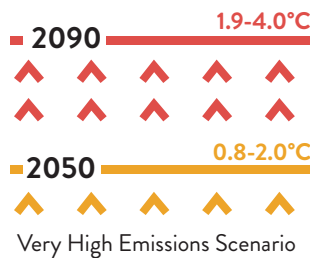


## Cyclone

Tropical cyclones are projected to be less frequent but more intense.

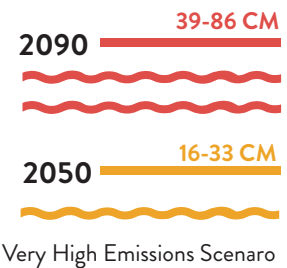
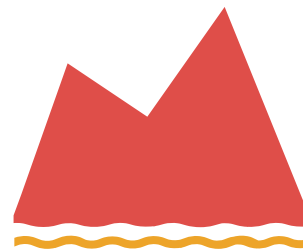
## Temperature

Annual mean temperatures and extremely high daily temperatures will continue to rise.



## Sea-level Rise

Sea level is expected to continue to rise.



## Ocean Acidification



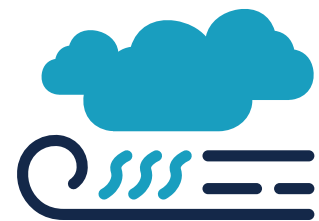
Ocean acidification is expected to continue.

## Coral Bleaching Risk



The risk of coral bleaching is expected to increase.

## El Niño / La Niña



El Niño and La Niña events will continue to occur in the future.

In Suva, **El Niño** events tend to bring dry seasons that are drier and cooler than normal, while **La Niña** events usually bring wetter than normal conditions.